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USSR Report

AGRICULTURE
(FOUO 5/82)



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LIVESTOCK

POULTRY RAISING GOALS, POTENTIAL

Moscow PTITSEVODSTVO in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 2-5

/Article by I. Bakhtin, chief of USSR Ptitseprom: "All Reserves -- In Behalf of the Five-Year Plan"/

/Text/ All Soviet people live and work under the beneficial influence of the immortal ideals of Marxism-Leninism, measuring their deeds against the decisions handed down during the 26th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The majestic nature of the party's plans is arousing among our country's workers legitimate pride and an ardent desire to ensure that they are implemented. For further improving the welfare of our people, tremendous importance is being attached to implementing the all-round food program developed by the party.

In his speech delivered before the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized: "The food problem -- from both an economic and political standpoint -- is the central problem of the entire five-year plan. The foundation for solving it -- high rates for agricultural production."

The workers engaged in poultry raising, similar to all agricultural workers, are confronted by important and complicated tasks concerned with ensuring that the population of our country is continuously supplied with high quality food products.

Public poultry raising is developing at a rapid pace. During the years of the past five-year plan, the capital investments in the branch amounted to many billions of rubles. Many new enterprises were placed in operation and extensive work was carried out in connection with the modernization of existing farms. Within the USSR Ptitseprom /Administration of the Poultry Raising Industry/ system alone, capabilities for 40 million laying hens and 345 million head of meat poultry were placed in operation. Fixed productive capital increased from 6 billion rubles in 1975 to 11 billion in 1980 and the capital-labor ratio -- by a factor of 1.8.

The strengthening of the branch's logistical base was expressed in deliveries of highly productive technological equipment, which made it possible to lower labor expenditures considerably per unit of output. New and more promising crosses of egg and meat poultry were introduced into production operations and improvements were achieved in the technological processes and in the forms and methods for administering the branch. All of this made it possible to achieve new goals in raising labor productivity. During the past five-year plan, output production per worker increased by 5,000 rubles.

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During the final year of the five-year plan, the gross yield of eggs in our country was 67.8 billion and the production of poultry meat -- more than 2.1 million tons. The lion's share of this output was produced by farms in the Ptitseprom system -- almost 40 billion eggs and approximately 1.4 million tons of poultry meat. The 1975 level was exceeded by 13.8 billion eggs and 680,000 tons of meat.

A great event in the life of all public poultry raising workers was the publication in 1977 of the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Measures for Increasing the Production of Poultry Meat," which defined the program for the priority development of meat poultry raising. In conformity with this decree, 88 poultry factories and reproduction farms were placed in operation during the years of the past five-year plan. Their overall capability amounted to 346 million head of meat poultry annually. The broiler industry developed at especially rapid rates. The production of meat chicks increased from 170,000 tons in 1975 to 540,000 tons in 1980, that is, a threefold increase.

The above-mentioned successes and achievements of the branch are creating a fine foundation for realizing further progress and for solving new and great tasks during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. However, in critically evaluating the path already traveled, one must not overlook the fact that the opportunities embodied in intensification of the branch are still not being utilized to the degree desired. This is borne out mainly by the fact that many farms and associations did not cope with fulfillment of their state plans and the level of their operations are still not in keeping with the established requirements.

The specialized farms operate under identical conditions, that is, they are supplied with prepared feed mixtures, they use the same equipment and roughly the same technology and normatives and they maintain highly productive poultry of the best crosses. All of these factors should ensure adequately stable indicators. Nevertheless, there is still a large group of farms, the indicators of which -- for the productivity and conservation of the poultry, feed expenditures per unit of output, output production costs and labor productivity -- are at an extremely low level. Thus an important task requiring priority attention at the present time is that of achieving a sharp improvement in the production indicators of backward enterprises, by making use of those rich reserves which as yet have still not been placed in operation.

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the average annual production of eggs must be raised to 72 billion. This implies that the goal of 75 billion eggs must be achieved for all categories of farms by 1985, with 45 billion being procured from enterprises of the USSR Ptitseprom system. All of the required conditions are available for achieving this goal. Adequate capabilities have been placed in operation at breeding farms and the required technological equipment and experienced personnel are available at the commodity farms. Obviously, it will be necessary to raise still further the productivity of laying hens, expand the capabilities of existing enterprises and build new factories in those regions where they are few in number, that is, all well developed types of work must be continued. Indeed, at the present time a regular egg trade has been organized in almost all areas of our country. Per capita egg production has reached 256.

More complicated tasks remain to be solved in meat poultry raising. Computations reveal that meat poultry production may reach 3.5 million tons by 1985, including

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2 million tons at Ptitseprom farms. This obviously requires the energetic introduction of progressive work methods and the decisive elimination of shortcomings in the organization of poultry meat production.

Meat poultry raising, which is being carried out on an industrial basis, represents a new trend in the branch and it is marked by a number of specific peculiarities. Compared to egg production, which has been developed to a considerably greater degree, poultry meat production is more complicated and requires unconditional fulfillment of the zootechnical and veterinary-sanitary rules. The slightest deviations from the technological process can produce very serious consequences.

A chief reserve for increasing the production of poultry meat is that of developing the broiler industry. For it is here, as is well known, that use is made of specialized crosses for obtaining hybrids possessing high growth energy. The technique for crossing combination lines of these crosses has been studied well, mastered and does not present special difficulties. The highly productive Broyler-6 cross, which won first place during international competitive tests held in Czechoslovakia, was created by domestic poultry breeders. The meat young stock of the cross possess the ability to increase their live weight by 35 grams daily, with feed expenditures of 2.3 kilograms per kilogram of weight increase. The leading farms -- as a rule, these are the large poultry factories -- achieve average daily weight increases of 30 grams or more. However, the average indicator for farms in the USSR Ptitseprom system does not exceed 18 grams. Thus only 50 percent of the genetic potential of the poultry is utilized. A legitimate question arises: what factors inhibit the full use of the natural instincts of meat poultry? Why is it that one farm achieves an average daily weight increase in broilers of 25-30 grams, whereas on other farms this indicator equals 12-14 grams, the hatchability of eggs at some enterprises is 78-85 percent and at others -- 55-60 percent and the preservation of broilers at the better farms is 95-96 percent and at backward farms -- 72-80 percent or less. In addition to establishing the causes of such situations, urgent measures must also be undertaken aimed at eliminating the differences in these indicators.

Recently, the unsatisfactory quality of mixed feed has been cited as the reason for the low weight increases and great reduction in the number of meat young stock. In the process, they ignore as a rule the technological violations and from year to year they tolerate low production indicators. Such reasoning produces a great amount of harm, since it encourages inactivity and an irresponsible attitude towards the task at hand.

Certainly, it would be wrong to negate the importance of the feed factor and particularly the fact that the quality of the mixed feed is not always at the proper level in all areas. But leading experience proves rather convincingly that it is possible to obtain considerably better results if the poultry are protected against diseases, complete four-strain hybrids of the Broyler-6 cross are raised rather than the two-strain type and the technological regimes and parameters are observed in a strict manner against the same feed background. Thus, for example, all four broiler enterprises in Moscow Oblast are being supplied with feed from the same mixed feed plant, but the average daily increases in weight in the meat chicks differ. At the broiler factory of the Zagorsk Experimental Farm of VNITIP /All-Union Scientific Research and Technological Institute of Poultry Raising/, they amounted to 23.7 grams in 1980, at Petelinskaya -- 21.9, Istro-Senezhskaya --

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19.1 and at Bronnitskaya -- 18.6 grams. Thus the figure for the Petelinskaya Poultry Factory was 1.8 grams daily less than that for the factory of the Zagorsk farm and during the raising period it obtained 110 grams less per broiler, Istro-Senezhsakaya -- 4.6 and 280 grams respectively and Bronnitskaya -- 5.1 and 310 grams. And if this shortfall is computed for the number of broilers raised during a year's time, then extremely impressive figures are obtained: Petelinskaya Poultry Factory sustained a shortfall of 460 tons, Istro-Senezhsakaya -- 845 and Bronnitskaya -- 1,106 tons and the total for the three factories -- 2,411 tons of poultry meat. And indeed these three enterprises cannot be referred to as backward. If such an analysis was carried out for all of the broiler factories, then colossal reserves and opportunities would be revealed, the use of which would require indefatigable work.

One of the more important problems in poultry raising today is that of protecting the farms against various poultry diseases, particularly pullorosis, mycoplasmosis and laryngo-tracheitis. For it is these diseases which cause the greatest harm to the branch. It is hopeless to combat these diseases using only medicinal means. Existing diagnostic methods make it possible to isolate very sick specimens, while those in which the disease is in the incubation stage remain in the flock. Hence, if the source of the infection is not eliminated, it will be impossible to avoid the danger of it breaking out once again. Thus, at enterprises considered to be unfavorable from the standpoint of these diseases, the parental stock should be replaced completely by healthy poultry obtained from pedigree farms. This method for sanitizing poultry is well known and our country has adequate pedigree resources. The work must be carried out as rapidly as possible and in an efficient manner. Poultry infected by pullorosis remain lifelong carriers of the disease, which is transmitted to offspring through the eggs. At times, tremendous quantities of disinfectants, antibiotics and veterinary preparations are expended for the purpose of containing the mass spread of infection. Thus the campaign is waged not against the infection itself, but rather against its spread. Only by radically changing the tactics of this campaign will it be possible to achieve definite results. Effort must be concentrated on eliminating the sources of the infection. This is why such importance is being attached to the 100 percent sanitation of the parental flocks and older generations at poultry raising enterprises.

Mention must be made of the fact that each farm renews its parental stock annually, the poultry change and still the diseases remain. Consequently, this work is being carried out in an unskilled and uncontrolled manner. Numerous facts could be cited showing how valuable pedigree eggs are being placed in the same incubator with eggs from sick poultry or healthy young stock are being accommodated in a zone containing infected poultry. Quite often the sanitation of facilities is carried out in a haphazard and incomplete manner, with no quality checks being carried out on the status of the disinfection work. How is it possible to achieve the desired results? The time is at hand for sanitizing the farms in the most decisive manner possible and eliminating forever the mentioned diseases. This work must be directed by the leaders of enterprises, associations and the local organs of Ptitseprom.

A detailed plan of organizational measures should be developed at each enterprise requiring sanitation work. This plan should indicate the source for obtaining incubative eggs, the place and time for their incubation and the schedules for preparing the facilities for the raising of young stock and the maintenance of an adult flock. Contact between the incubative eggs or poultry obtained from a healthy flock and the possible sources of infection must be eliminated entirely. It is obvious that rigid control is required over the execution of all measures

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planned. When the work is organized in this manner, many poultry diseases can be eliminated entirely in just 1.5-2 years. This constitutes one of the chief reserves for increasing production and raising the quality of output.

In broiler production, extreme importance is attached to the general conversion over to the raising of four-strain hybrids. It is known that their growth energy and disease resistance are substantially higher than that of two-strain hybrids. However, this conversion is being delayed by a shortage of reproducers of the first order. Broiler production at the present time has reached a stage wherein the existing zonal reproducers are unable to satisfy the requirements for incubative eggs. In order to solve this problem, reproducers of the first order must be organized in each oblast, kray or republic. At the present time, a large number of such farms are being created and yet even their introduction into operations will not make it possible, within a brief interval of time, to cover the deficit in eggs required for completing the parental flocks of broiler poultry factories. Thus, in a number of rayons on the whole, reproducers of the first order should ideally be created at existing farms. At one time, this was precisely the action taken by the leaders of the Leningrad Trust of Ptitseprom. In addition to satisfying their own requirements for incubative eggs, this also enabled them to furnish assistance to other regions.

In recent years, broiler production has experienced a more acute shortage of incubative eggs required for obtaining day-old broilers. This is disrupting the rhythmic operations of poultry factories and it is preventing the full utilization of their productive capabilities. Moreover, whereas earlier this was noted mainly on farms in Central Asia and the Trans-Caucasus, today it is being observed at enterprises in certain oblasts of the RSFSR. Here the problem reduces to an insufficient number of parental flocks of meat chickens, their low productivity, irrational use of incubative eggs and their low hatchability. The elimination of all these shortcomings does not require any additional material expenditures. Rather, it is necessary only to observe very carefully the technological requirements and to raise the responsibility of leading workers at the broiler enterprises in this regard. These enterprises were all built according to standard plans and they have suitable capabilities at their disposal for raising replacement young stock and maintaining a parental flock. These capabilities were computed so as to provide a large reserve and it follows that, if judiciously used, no problem will arise in connection with obtaining incubative eggs. This is borne out by the operational practice of many broiler poultry factories in Belorussia, Kazakhstan, the Baltic republics, a number of oblasts in the RSFSR and in the Ukraine. At these enterprises the replacement young stock are separated according to sex when 1 day old, a system of limited feeding is employed, a light regime is observed and the parental flock is maintained at a density of 5 head per square meter of floor space and not 2-3 head as is often the case.

The separate raising of young stock according to sex, from the time they are 1 day old, is an important condition for obtaining a highly productive parental flock, since it makes it possible to create the best conditions for pullets and to observe in an accurate manner the ratio for hens and roosters, which is of great importance in meat poultry raising.

The incorrect use of eggs obtained from meat hens of a parental flock or an older generation arouses special concern. Such eggs are considered to be expensive output and they should be used for one purpose only -- for incubation purposes.

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If certain breeding plants and reproducers have plans for supplying eggs for food purposes, then methods must be found for releasing them from having to carry out such deliveries. This will make it possible to make full use of the breeding resources and at the same time it will eliminate excessive shipments of incubative eggs. Each specialized enterprise must be assigned the task of obtaining a minimum of 90 day-old broilers for every adult laying hen of the parent flock. This task is completely realistic and must be carried out.

A great amount of work must be carried out during the current five-year plan aimed at improving the quality of dressed poultry. The carcasses still do not have a proper marketable appearance and they are being issued in a semi-drawn or not completely drawn form. As is known, the conversion over to a progressive technology for poultry processing is of great importance from the standpoint of supplementing the resources of a valuable protein feed. The poultry breeders of Belorussia are accomplishing a great deal in this regard. They have outlined measures which will make it possible in 1983 to produce all of the republic's dressed poultry only in the completely drawn form. This experience should ideally be studied by those workers who openly criticize the mixed feed plants for the low protein content in the feed, but who fail to undertake effective measures aimed at increasing the protein feed resources. Such a position can only be described as parasitical. The slaughtering departments of poultry factories must be tasked with producing completely drawn dressed poultry and of ensuring the processing of all non-food raw materials, including dead poultry and the waste products obtained from incubation, into meat and bone meal.

The problem of increasing the production of poultry meat obviously does not end with the development of the broiler industry. Maximum use must be made of the reserves available to all branches of meat poultry raising without exception. In increasing the production of the branch's products, a considerable role will be played by the private plots of the population.

Last year, approximately 650 million head of young stock, or 80 million more head than during 1980, were sold to satisfy the requirements of the private plots. Although this is a good amount, it must nevertheless be recognized that the potential of private poultry raising is such that its requirements for young stock are considerably greater. Thus, a sharp increase must take place in the near future in the number of young stock withdrawn for delivery to the population. In addition to an expansion of the incubator pool, this also requires a considerable increase in the number of meat types of poultry. The same applies to meat and egg types of poultry, the young stock of which are in great demand by the population. New Hampshires, Rhode Islands, Avstralorps and other strains having colorful plumage are distinguished by good growth energy and relatively high hatchability. This poultry can be bred without difficulty at breeding sovkhozes, which at the present time are for all practical purposes performing the functions of commodity farms. Individual lines of the Khayseks Korichnevyy cross and also meat and egg chickens which are available at breeding plants in our country can be used as the breeding material.

Special attention should be given to the breeding of geese, since this can involve the use of a large quantity of green feed. Reproductor geese raising farms for 10,000-20,000 head of adult poultry should be organized in the proper manner at existing poultry factories for the sale of 1-day old goslings to the population. Since the owners of private plots acquire their young stock mainly during 3-4 of the

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spring and summer months, more extensive use should be made of light-weight structures and sheds for the seasonal maintenance of the parental flocks of ducks. This will make it possible to increase the collection of incubative eggs considerably and, it follows, the sale of ducklings to the population.

The specialized enterprises have at their disposal a powerful production base and diverse breeding material and thus they can and must furnish a tremendous amount of assistance to private poultry raising. Each enterprise must outline measures for increasing the size of its adult flock of meat types of poultry and in 1982 sell a greater number of young stock to the population. By the end of the five-year plan, the sale of such young stock must be increased to 1 billion head, that is an increase of 1.5 times. This will constitute a considerable contribution towards the implementation of the food program planned by the 26th party congress.

The first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan has ended. The poultry raising workers accomplished a great deal towards the further development of the branch.

And although there are still many unsolved problems in the branch, nevertheless we can count upon achieving more complete use of existing reserves and realizing radical improvements in the economic activities of the poultry raising enterprises. The high skills possessed by the leading workers and specialists and also the increasing expertise of workers in the mass professions serve as a guarantee that these achievements and improvements will be realized. There can be no doubt but that by implementing the historic decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress, these workers and specialists will spare no effort or energy as they strive to fulfill and overfulfill the planned tasks for 1982 and for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan as a whole.

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LIVESTOCK

ROLE OF ACCOUNTING PRICES, CONTRACTS IN INTER-FARM ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Moscow KORMOPROIZVODSTVO in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 18-20

/Article by A.P. Matviyenko, chief economist at the Melitopol' Inter-Farm Enterprise for the Production of Animal Husbandry Products: "Role of Accounting Prices and Contractual Obligations in Economic Relations"/

/Text/ The conversion of animal husbandry over to an industrial basis and growth in the number of animals being fattened at inter-farm enterprises require a basically new approach for the organization of feed production operations. Towards this end, specialized feed production farms are being created and also enterprises for the production of feed based upon the principles of inter-farm cooperation.

In Melitopol'skiy Rayon in Zaporozhskaya Oblast, an inter-farm enterprise for the production of pork and eggs is being supplied with all types of feed by two specialized farms -- the imeni Lenina and Put' Lenina Kolkhozes.

This guaranteed support in the form of feed for the inter-farm enterprise has promoted improvements in its economic and production indicators. Thus, during the 1977-1980 period, the production cost for 1 quintal of weight increase in swine at kolkhozes in Melitopol'skiy Rayon was 141.3 rubles and at the inter-farm enterprise -- 102.9 rubles and for 1,000 eggs -- 70.6 and 60 rubles respectively. And this occurred despite the fact that the production cost for 1 quintal of feed units at the kolkhozes during this period amounted to an average of 6.8 rubles, whereas at the inter-farm enterprise -- 10.2 rubles. The difference lies in the fact that the accounting price for the feed provides for profit to be realized by the participating kolkhozes. However, feed consumption per quintal of weight increase in the swine at the kolkhozes, over a period of 4 years, amounted to 8.6 quintals of feed units and at the enterprise -- 6.8 quintals of feed units and for 1,000 eggs -- 4.5 quintals and 2.4 quintals of feed units respectively. Labor expenditures per quintal of weight increase in the swine at kolkhozes throughout the rayon amounted to 43.4 man-hours and at the enterprise -- 8.4 man-hours and for 1,000 eggs -- 27.8 and 7.1 man-hours respectively.

It should also be noted that labor expenditures per quintal of weight increase in the swine, over a period of 4 years in the departments of the inter-farm enterprise and compared to the level observed at the kolkhoz farms prior to their transfer over to the enterprise, decreased by a factor of 1.4, for 1,000 eggs -- by twofold and for 1 quintal of weight increase in poultry -- by a factor of 1.5. Over a period of 4 years at the Melitopol' Inter-farm Enterprise, the average gross output per average annual worker engaged in agricultural production was 13,320 rubles and at

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kolkhozes throughout the rayon -- 4,670 rubles, or almost three times less. During the period under review, the average gross animal husbandry output produced at the enterprise per man-hour was valued at 6.90 rubles and at kolkhozes in the rayon -- only 1.87 rubles.

One peculiarity of the inter-farm enterprise lies in the fact that it was created not through the construction of new production facilities but rather on the basis of farms made available by the kolkhozes. As a result of high animal husbandry productivity and more improved economic relations in connection with feed deliveries to the inter-farm enterprise, the production of pork at these farms increased by 25 percent and eggs -- by almost twofold. Today the inter-farm enterprise is producing 50 percent of the pork and 70 percent of the eggs being obtained in the kolkhoz sector in Melitopol'skiy Rayon.

The operational experience of the Melitopol' Inter-farm Enterprise reveals that for it to operate successfully a strong feed base with an annual carry-over feed supply is required. This alone will make it possible to achieve a high and stable productivity for public animal husbandry and to eliminate the dependence of production upon the weather conditions. Here the principal factor must be that of a high economic effectiveness for feed production, which will be determined not only by the enterprise's total amount of profit, distributed according to the value of the feed delivered, but also by the existing accounting prices for the feed. Thus, for coarse, succulent and green feed at the Melitopol' Inter-farm Enterprise, accounting prices have been developed which provide the specialized farms with a 30 percent profitability for producing them. When establishing the accounting prices for concentrated feed, which occupies 95 percent of the enterprise's feed balance, consideration was given to one particular condition, namely: their profitability during sales to the inter-farm enterprise must be no lower than during sales to the state.

When determining the accounting prices for concentrated feed for the inter-farm enterprise, we selected as a basis the average sales prices for selling grain to the state at the kolkhozes Put' Lenina and imeni Lenin during the 1973-1978 period. During this period of time, the sales price for a quintal of grain at the Put' Lenina Kolkhoz was 10.65 rubles and at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin -- 9.92 rubles and the profitability levels -- 188.6 and 146.1 percent respectively.

Importance is also attached to taking into account certain local peculiarities. For example, it would be wrong, when determining the accounting prices for concentrated feed, to proceed on the basis of branch profitability for the farm as a whole. This would distort somewhat the true status of affairs, since the sale of grain at the kolkhozes, within a farm (to kolkhoz members, pensioners and office workers), could be carried out at state prices or in accordance with the production costs.

When establishing the accounting prices for grain forage, we took into account the existing structure of the areas designated for grain crops. Thus, winter wheat grown for sale to the state occupied an average of 54.3 percent of the areas at the Put' Lenina and imeni Lenin Kolkhozes during the 1973-1978 period. The kolkhozes received a considerable bonus added on to their procurement prices for the sale of strong and durum wheat and also valuable grain crop varieties. And this must also be reflected in the accounting prices.

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There is still one other peculiarity. Under our conditions, the cropping power of winter wheat surpasses that of other grain crops. The principal task of the specialized feed production kolkhozes is that of supplying the enterprise not simply with grain, but rather with forage grain that can be employed for preparing full value mixed feed.

It is clear that the Put' Lenina and imeni Lenin Kolkhozes cannot change to any significant degree the structure of the grain plantings and yet either farm is capable of increasing the area used for forage crops by 10 percent. We considered this fact when establishing the accounting prices. The profit realized from the sale of grain to the state at these kolkhozes, on the average for the 1973-1978 period and per hectare of sowing area devoted to all grain crops, amounted to 66 rubles. If the sales price for 1 quintal of grain crops was at the procurement price level for winter wheat (8.20 rubles per quintal), then it would equal 54 rubles, for an increase in the sowing area for forage crops of 10 percent -- 52 rubles and taking into account a lower gross grain yield from the forage crops (as less productive) and their higher production cost, it would amount to only 48 rubles per hectare of grain crop sowing. In the latter case, the sales price for a quintal of grain would be 7.27 rubles.

Thus, having established the accounting prices at the state procurement price level and having deprived the farms of the opportunity of obtaining additional income from bonuses for the sale of grain to the state, we thus decreased their profit by 27.3 percent. If the accounting prices were lower, then the difference in the incomes would have been greater. The inter-farm enterprise makes compensation to the Put' Lenina and imeni Lenin Kolkhozes for the missing portion of the profit by means of deductions in the amount of 50 percent of the internal income. As a result, the profitability of grain production at the kolkhozes did not decrease but rather it remained at the former level. This is very important from the standpoint of further improvements in economic relations.

The material interest of the specialized feed production kolkhozes is apparent in their desire to increase the sale of grain to the inter-farm enterprise. The principle of a firm plan and volume for selling forage grain to the enterprise was retained for the Put' Lenina and imeni Lenin Kolkhozes: the annual firm plan used by kolkhozes which sell grain to the state was also employed by the specialized feed production farms (for 1980, the firm plan was 85.3 percent of the overall volume of grain sales). Grain forage sold to the enterprise over and above the established firm plan was paid for with a 50 percent bonus.

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the 50 percent bonus will be paid to farms for grain which they sell to the state over and above the average annual grain sales level for the Tenth Five-Year Plan. In this regard, the council of the inter-farm enterprise introduced changes in connection with the payment of the 50 percent bonus. The bonus will be given to the feed production farms only for grain which was delivered to the enterprise over and above the average annual sales level for these farms during the 1977-1980 period. However, this bonus will be paid upon the condition that the farms fulfill their plan for selling grain forage to the enterprise and in the assortment established in the agreement for feed deliveries. This addition to the agreement is of importance to the enterprise, since a proper balance in the feed ration is dependent upon it to a certain degree.

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The use of state procurement prices underscores still another requirement. This is associated mainly with the fact that the state procurement organizations are authorized on an annual basis to accept strong wheat grain from inter-farm enterprises in a trade for mixed feed (within the limits of 20-30 percent of the annual requirement). However, if grain is procured at the kolkhozes at one price and sold to the state in exchange for mixed feed according to another price, then the principle of fairness in economic relations between an enterprise and the participating farms will be violated to a certain degree.

When such a method is employed for establishing the accounting prices for feed, some growth is possible in the production costs for animal husbandry products. But if we take production as a whole, then the advantages will be mutual if support in the form of feed is organized in a fine manner: both for the kolkhozes which taking into account the additional distribution of profit will obtain a high profitability for feed production and for the inter-farm enterprise which will be ensured a guaranteed production of animal husbandry products.

Based upon the example of our own inter-farm enterprise, we are becoming more convinced with each passing year that the mixed feed problem is becoming one of the most important problems in the intensification of animal husbandry. Having carried out a very complicated task in this work -- the conversion of animal husbandry over to an industrial basis -- we encountered a clear lack of readiness for this process on the part of the inter-farm mixed feed plant responsible for supplying the enterprise with mixed feed. The industrial method for producing animal husbandry products requires first of all high quality mixed feed. The inter-kolkhoz mixed feed plant is presently unable to balance the mixed feed completely in terms of nutritional and biologically active substances. The principal reason for this situation lies in the fact that the oblast administration of the mixed feed industry issues protein-vitamin and mineral additives, feed of animal origin and other deficit components mainly to the state mixed feed plants. Thus the question of raising the quality of mixed feed produced at inter-farm mixed feed plants requires solutions for problems which go far beyond the limits of inter-farm cooperation.

Contractual discipline plays a special role in the economic relations between farms which supply feed and inter-farm enterprises. A judgment can be made regarding the durability of the entire chain of inter-farm links based upon the degree of fulfillment of contracts.

At the present time, the overall amount of feed being delivered to the inter-farm enterprise is as a rule being expressed in the production-financial plans of the kolkhozes. Under such a system, full consideration is not being given to the daily, 10-day, monthly or quarterly feed requirements of the inter-farm enterprise. In addition, the responsibility of the feed production farms for carrying out their established plan indicators is not being enforced. Under these conditions, a special role must be played by those contracts which the inter-farm enterprise concludes annually with the specialized feed production farms.

One of the chief problems in contractual discipline, as revealed by the experience of the Melitopol' Inter-farm Enterprise, concerns the times at which the contracts are concluded. They must be concluded with the feed production farms prior to the latter composing their production-financial plans, so as to ensure the greatest degree of coordination in these plans of both the feed delivery volumes and the feed assortment. The use of such an approach in the preparation of these contracts will make it possible to take into account the requirements of the

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inter-farm enterprise and the true potential of the kolkhozes with regard to feed production.

The practical operational experience of the Melitopol' Inter-Farm Enterprise for the production of animal husbandry products has revealed that the best period for concluding contracts for feed deliveries during the year being planned is during August and September of the current year. For it is during this period that the structure of the area under crops on the farms is being determined for the coming year. When necessary, definite corrections can be introduced at this time into the planting structure of those kolkhozes engaged in producing feed for the inter-farm enterprise.

In contracts prepared at our enterprise, the responsibilities of the parties involved for non-fulfillment of a particular item of the contract is also reflected and this makes it possible to increase the role and importance of such contracts in economic relations. Thus, when the inter-farm enterprise receives less animal husbandry products than originally planned, as a result of untimely feed deliveries, the loss is applied to the feed production farm.

When an all-round approach is employed in connection with these contracts, cyclical operations are manifested to a greater degree in the work of the inter-farm enterprise and more favorable conditions are created for utilizing its productive capabilities. In addition, a high productivity for public animal husbandry and growth in the production volume for animal husbandry products are ensured. The substitution of directive instructions in place of a contract tends to distort the economic relations in inter-farm cooperation between the feed production farms and the inter-farm enterprise. When such an approach is employed in connection with these contracts, the successes achieved will be temporary in nature and not expected to endure for long.

The same amount of attention must be given to the contracts for delivering feed to an inter-farm enterprise as is given to share payments, distribution of the enterprise's profits, formation of its funds and so forth, since the economic and production operational indicators of each inter-farm enterprise are dependent upon the fulfillment of these contracts.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

HANDBOOK ON SOVIET, CEMA AGRICULTURE

Moscow MIR SOTSIALIZMA V TSIFRAKH I FAKTAKH in Russian 1980 (signed to press 25 Sep 81) pp 2, 43-68, 128

[Annotation, table of contents and chapter entitled 'Agriculture' in book "Mir Sotsializma v Tsifrakh i Faktakh" [The World of Socialism in Figures and Facts]]

[Excerpts] Under the general editorship of R. N. Fedorov

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The World of Socialism in Figures and Facts. 1980: Reference Book. I. A. Kapranov, V. I. Kartsev, N. N. Pusenkov, and others. Moscow: Politizdat, 1981.

Annual reference publication. In it are reflected the achievements of the socialist countries in 1980 in the most important spheres of political and economic cooperation. The extensive statistical and factual material shows the development of the basic sectors of the national economy, the growth of the material welfare and cultural level of the workers, the intensification and development of multilateral foreign economic relations.

The reference work is prepared on the basis of official statistical data and materials of the the periodical press of the socialist countries.

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AGRICULTURE

The development of agriculture, the increase of its efficiency and the consistent intensification of agriculture and livestock production are constantly at the center of attention of the communist and working-class parties of the socialist countries. During the past five-year-plan (1976-1980), a broad complex of measures has been implemented in the states of the socialist commonwealth with regard to the further steady raising of the production of the basic types of agricultural production, the growth in the yield of agricultural crops, and the increase in the productivity of livestock-raising. A great deal of attention was devoted to the organizational strengthening of agricultural production cooperatives and state farms, the expansion and intensification of the specialization and concentration of production on the basis of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration.

The unfavorable weather conditions that developed for the agriculture of the majority of the socialist countries in 1980 were responsible for a certain reduction in the volume of gross agricultural production as a whole in the countries of the socialist commonwealth. This affected above all the volume of the gross harvest of potatoes, which declined in all European CEMA member countries, as well as sugar beets and vegetables. The harvest of bread grains and leguminous plants, first of all wheat and rye, collected in 1980 was greater than in the preceding year. For example, in 1980 127.3 million tons of wheat were harvested in the European CEMA member countries (12.4 percent more than 1979) and 19.4 million tons of rye (22.8 percent more). The livestock production of the socialist countries continued to become stronger: In the majority of countries there was an increase in large cattle livestock and especially in poultry.

In the agriculture of the Soviet Union important changes took place during the years following the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which set forth the basic directions of agricultural policy of the CPSU. As a result of enormous efforts by the party and the people, the productive forces of the country increased to a new level, there was an increase in the production scales of kol-khozes and sovkhozes, there was further intensification of its specialization and concentration on the basis of inter-farm cooperation, and the economic links within the framework of the agro-industrial complex expanded and became more complicated. As was noted in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, the material-technical base of agriculture, which is acquiring an increasingly industrial appearance, was significantly strengthened. There was an increase in the power availability per worker and large-scale work was carried out in the area of irrigation and reclamation construction. The realization of these measures required a significant increase in capital investments in agriculture. The increase in the production efficiency of agriculture in the USSR was accomplished primarily on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the amplification of the role of intensive factors of development. The intensification of agriculture made it possible to steadily increase the output volume of production while reducing the number of workers in this sector of the national economy. The volume of production output calculated per hectare rose in 1976-1980 by a factor of 1.3 compared to 1971-1975.

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In 1980 unfavorable weather conditions for agriculture developed in many regions of the Soviet Union. However, the strenuous labor of the workers in agriculture and measures adopted by state and party organs made it possible to weaken their negative influence on the results of the agricultural year. The gross production of agriculture in 1980 amounted to 121.2 billion rubles (in comparable 1973 prices)--which is 6.6 percent higher than the average annual production in the 9th Five-Year-Plan. The average annual volume of gross agricultural production for 1976-1980 reached 123.7 billion rubles (compared to 113.7 billion rubles of average annual volume in 1971-1975). Compared to 1965 the gross production of agriculture increased by 35 percent, including the production of plant growing by 32 percent, and the production of livestock production--by 39 percent.

As a result of the continuing process of specialization and concentration in agriculture, the number of inter-farm enterprises and organizations increased to 9,661 by the end of 1980 (in 1965--3,354; in 1975--6,330); 154,400 (in 1965--48,500, in 1975--94,100) kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations took part in them. At the end of 1980 there were more than 500 agro-industrial production and agricultural organizations.

The number of sovkhozes increased to 21,000 by the end of 1980 (compared to 11,700 in 1965 and 18,100 in 1975). The average annual number of workers employed in sovkhozes amounted to 11,500,000 people. The total sowing area of the sovkhozes reached 111.8 million hectares (1965--89.1 million hectares). A sovkhoz in 1980 averaged 17,300 hectares of agricultural lands, including 5,600 hectares of arable land, 1,906 head of large cattle, 1,124 hogs, and 59 tractors. By the end of 1980 equipment in all the sovkhozes numbered 1,228,000 tractors, 380,000 grain combines, and 592,000 heavy trucks.

The number of kolkhozes declined from 26,500 at the end of 1979 to 25,800 at the end of 1980 as the result of their enlargement and the transformation of a certain part of the kolkhozes into sovkhozes (by the decision of the general meetings of the kolkhoz workers. The average annual number of kolkhoz workers working in the public economy of the kolkhozes came to 13,300,000 (1965--18,600,000; 1975--15,200,000). The total of all public areas under grain crops of the kolkhozes in 1980 came to 95.2 million hectares and 54.8 million hectares of grain crops per 1,000 people (in 1975--98.2 million hectares and 56.6 million hectares respectively). The livestock of public productive cattle in the kolkhozes by the end of 1980 increased to 47.9 million head (1965--38.3 million; 1975--47.6 million head). At the end of 1980 the kolkhozes had 1,110,000 tractors, 306,000 grain combines, and 537,000 heavy trucks. The gross income of the kolkhozes in 1980 amounted to 19.6 billion rubles (in 1975--21.5 billion rubles for a comparable range of kolkhozes). Calculated per completed man-day, kolkhoz workers in 1980 were paid 5.51 rubles in cash and products (in 1965--2.68 rubles; in 1975--4.54 rubles). At the end of 1980, one kolkhoz averaged 494 kolkhoz households, 6,600 hectares of agricultural land (including 3,800 hectares of arable land), 1,845 head of large cattle (in 1965--1,056; in 1975--1,664), and 43 tractors.

As the result of unfavorable weather conditions in BULGARIA, the gross production of agriculture in 1980 diminished by 4.8 percent compared to the preceding year. There was a reduction in the yield of such crops as rye, corn, leguminous plants, sugar beets, potatoes, and fodder root-crops.

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The agriculture of HUNGARY, whose average annual growth rate during the past few years has amounted to 2.9 percent, is developing at a stable rate. The level of development attained by this sector of the national economy is evidenced by the fact that in 1980 1,300 kilograms of grain and 140 kilograms of meat were produced per capita in the country. At the present time, the population is continuously supplied with agricultural products and the necessary commodity funds are being created for their growing export.

The production of agricultural output in Hungary increased during 1976-1980 by 15 percent compared to the level of the preceding five-year-plan, including in state farms and agricultural production cooperatives--by 20 percent and in private plots and subsidiary farms--by 8 percent. The production volume of plant-growing for the five years increased by 11 percent and the production of livestock--by 20 percent. The increase in agricultural production volume was secured in conditions of a general reduction in area under agricultural crops (the allotting of land for industrial and transport construction).

During the past 5 years the area of arable land has diminished by 241,000 hectares and there has also been a reduction in area set aside for fruit orchards and vineyards. At the same time there has been an increase in areas allotted to vegetable crops, meadows and pastures. The reduction in the number of people employed in agriculture, being noticed in Hungary as well as in practically all of the CEMA member countries, was more moderate during the years of the past five-year-plan than during the preceding years, but the number of people employed in the large agricultural enterprises during the past two years has grown somewhat.

In VIETNAM the growth production of agriculture increased by 16.6 percent during 1976-1980. Moreover, the production of plant-growing, which accounts for more than 80 percent of the gross production of total agricultural production, increased by 20.6 percent, the production of livestock--by 2.5 percent.

In the agriculture of the GDR [German Democratic Republic] the highest production indicators attained during any of the preceding five-year-plans were noted in 1976-1980. In spite of unfavorable weather conditions, a good harvest of grain and other crops was gathered and the state plan targets were overfulfilled by 2 percent. The plan of state purchases was overfulfilled for all products of livestock-raising. The existing cattle livestock corresponds to the plan targets for 1980 and guarantees the prerequisites for the plan fulfillment of the following year.

Successful development took place in regard to the concentration and specialization of production. Modern plant-growing and livestock-producing agricultural production cooperatives and national estates have developed. The agricultural production cooperatives cultivate 87.6 percent of the agricultural land and the national estates--6.9 percent. In the interest of the further expansion of agricultural production, special attention is being given not only to agricultural production cooperatives and national estates, but also to the private subsidiary farms. Private farms and the union of gardeners and amateur cattle-raisers account for a large quantity of marketed vegetables, fruit, honey, meat from large cattle, hogs, chicken and other products--which significantly helps improve the supply of the

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population with food products. The number of members of the union of gardeners and amateur livestock-producers increased from 800,000 in 1970 to 1 million in 1980.

The average annual growth of agricultural production in CUBA during 1976-1980 amounted to 3.5 percent. During the past five-year-plan, the development of agricultural production was adversely affected by unfavorable weather conditions, as well as by the spread of dangerous diseases of the basic agricultural crop--sugarcane, and also tobacco. For the purpose of stimulating the growth of agricultural production, a new and more progressive system of procurement prices has been introduced effective 1 January 1981.

The first successes on the road of the comprehensive development of agricultural production have been noted in the LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. In spite of the difficulties caused by a destructive war, the difficulties inherited from the old regime, the natural calamities which have struck the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the course of a number of years, as well as the subversive operations of the enemies of the Lao people, the sown areas of the country have been restored and expanded by 24 percent and the areas under non-grain and technical crops have doubled.

The development of agriculture in POLAND in 1980 took place under exceedingly unfavorable weather conditions. Excessive precipitation rendered the performance of agricultural operations very difficult and were the reason for the flooding and inundation of approximately 1.7 million hectares of agricultural land. This caused a significant decrease in the harvest, especially of cultivated crops and hay--which to a decisive extent affected the results of the agricultural year. The volume of gross production of agriculture in 1980 decreased by 9.6 percent in comparison with 1979, including in the production of plant-growing--by 15.2 percent, and livestock production--by 3.3 percent.

In RUMANIA the average annual volume of gross production in agriculture during 1976-1980 increased by 26.4 percent compared to the average annual volume of the preceding five-year-plan. The average annual growth rates of agricultural production during 1976-1980 came to 4.8 percent. In the state farms the realization of measures to expand and modernize their material-technical base continued. The production output in state farms during 1976-1980 increased by 27 percent compared to the preceding five-year-plan. In 1980 state farms accounted for 22.5 percent of wheat production, 40 percent of fruit, 58.3 percent of pork, 68.7 percent of poultry meat, 30.2 percent of cow milk, and 63.5 percent of eggs. The realization of measures regarding the economic and organizational strengthening of agricultural production cooperatives continued. Agricultural production cooperatives and inter-cooperative economic associations received credits from the state and allotted significant capital investments from their own resources for the expansion and modernization of the material-technical base. Advanced technology was introduced in plant-growing and livestock production. An important role in increasing the efficiency of agricultural production was played by the united state and agro-industrial councils, which guaranteed a more rational distribution of agricultural crops, a more efficient use of land resources and the material-technical base, and the broad application of progressive agro-technical measures.

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In spite of two unfavorable years with respect to weather conditions, the agriculture of CZECHOSLOVAKIA achieved certain successes during 1976-1980. The volume of agricultural production for the five years grew by 9 percent, including the production of plant-growing--by 6.7 percent, and livestock production--by 11 percent. The last year of the five-year-plan--1980--was one of the unfavorable ones for the agriculture of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Regardless of this fact, the volume of gross agricultural production increased by 6 percent compared to 1979. In 1980 the country had 1,747 agricultural production cooperatives, the average size of agricultural land of which amounted to 2,474 hectares. The state farms (including subsidiary enterprises of industrial enterprises) numbered 203, and the average size of their agricultural land reached 6,784 hectares. In agriculture there were 352 joint agricultural enterprises and 591 cooperative interfarm associations.

The Strengthening of the Material-Technical Base of Agriculture

The progressive development of agricultural production in the socialist countries is secured primarily by virtue of the further strengthening of the material-technical base of this important sector of the national economy, its technical re-equipment, and the systematic growth of the level of /mechanization/ of all types of agricultural operations.

In the SOVIET UNION capital investments in the development of agriculture for the entire complex of operations increased (in comparable prices): In the 7th Five-Year-Plan they amounted to 48.2 billion rubles, in the 8th--81.5 billion, in the 9th--130.5 billion, and in the 10th--171.1 billion rubles. In 1980 alone, 36 billion rubles were spent for the development of agriculture--16.9 percent more than in 1975 and 2.6 percent more than in 1979. A total of 30.7 billion rubles was directed towards the construction of production projects. Of the total sum of capital investments in the development of agriculture during 1976-1980, 113.4 billion rubles represented state capital investments, 57.7 billion rubles--capital investments of kolkhozes. The increase of the volume of capital investments earmarked for agriculture is accompanied by the growth of their relative weight in the total volume of capital investments in the entire national economy: In the 7th Five-Year-Plan their relative weight amounted to 20 percent, in the 8th Five-Year-Plan--23 percent, in the 9th Five-Year-Plan--26 percent, and in the 10th Five-Year-Plan--more than 27 percent. For all the years of Soviet power capital investments in the development of agriculture for the whole complex of operations came to 491 billion rubles.

By virtue of the construction of new and also the expansion of existing enterprises, the years of the 10th Five-Year-Plan saw the introduction of elevators for 18.6 million tons (including in 1980--3 million tons), grain depots and storage facilities for 31.7 million tons (6 million tons), 3.8 million hectares (0.7 million hectares) of irrigated land, 3.6 million hectares (0.6 million hectares) of drained land, and 34 million hectares (in 1980--4.7 million hectares) of irrigated pastures. During 1976-1980 the following were constructed: Poultry plants for egg production with a capacity of 41.4 million laying hens (including in 1980--for 7.4 million); poultry plants for meat production with a capacity of 362.2 million units of poultry per year (100.5 million units); livestock housing, including mechanized farms and complexes for 21.3 million cattle

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places for large horned cattle (3.9 million); 13.6 million for hogs (3 million) and 23.3 million for sheep (in 1980--3.7 million).

In BULGARIA measures were taken in 1980 to prevent soil erosion in an area of approximately 150,000 hectares. About 1,200 hectares of damaged areas were restored to production and approximately 2,100 hectares were drained. Chemical land improvement was undertaken and fertility was restored in 98,000 hectares of salty soils and soils with increased acidity. Plant protection by biological means and integrated methods was carried out on more than 290,000 hectares.

During 1976-1980 124 billion forints were allotted to the development of agricultural production in HUNGARY, more than 50 billion forints to the food industry, and 9 billion forints to forestry and the timber-processing industry. Livestock production farms were created for several hundred thousand cattle places, the traction force of the machinery park increased by 30 percent and its capacities exceeded 7 million kilowatts. Grain storage facilities with a total capacity of 2 million tons were built.

In the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC 25.4 billion marks were spent in 1976-1980 for strengthening of the production base of agriculture--which amounted to one tenth of all means allotted to the national economy of the GDR. The fixed capital of agriculture during this period increased by 29 percent.

In LAOS more than 100,000 hectares were irrigated during the past five-year-plan, and there was an increase in the number of mechanical devices and machines used in agriculture.

The volume of capital investments in the agriculture of MONGOLIA in 1980 increased by 14 percent. A number of complex farms were constructed and 3,387 livestock housing units were put into operation for 1.7 million head of cattle. The plan for putting them into operation was overfulfilled by 20.9 percent, for watering points --by 4.7 percent.

In RUMANIA land improvement work during 1976-1980 was carried out in an area totaling 891,000 hectares--which is almost 12 percent more than during 1971-1975. The total area of irrigated land reached 2,300,000 hectares.

During 1976-1980 capital investments in agriculture in CZECHOSLOVAKIA came to 76 billion crowns, including 34 billion crowns spent for the expansion of the machinery park and the acquisition of different types of harvesting equipment. In 1980 57,000 hectares of crop land were drained, and 16,000 hectares were irrigated.

The growth of state appropriations for the expansion and strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture in the socialist countries makes it possible to increase the security of this sector with modern and highly-productive machines.

During 1976-1980 agriculture in the SOVIET UNION was supplied with 1,805,300 tractors with a total engine capacity of 144.1 million horse power; 1,343,800 heavy trucks (including specialized trucks and chassis); 973,400 tractor ploughs; 1,147,100 tractor drills; 539,000 grain combines; 62,400 beet combines; 57,200 potato combines; 475,600 mowing machines for tractors; and 120,500 irrigation machines and

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installations. In 1980 agriculture received 346,700 tractors with a total engine capacity of 28.9 million horse-power; 270,000 heavy trucks; 196,600 tractor ploughs; 226,700 tractor drills; 200,100 tractor cultivators; 117,500 grain combines; 10,500 potato combines; 46,400 silage combines; 8,900 cotton pickers; 85,500 tractor mowers; 48,600 spreaders for mineral fertilizers and lime; 32,000 balers; 58,400 milking installations; 18,800 irrigation machines and installations; and a significant number of other machines and installations. The tractor park in agriculture grew from 1,613,000 in 1965 and 2,334,000 in 1975 to 2,562,000 in 1980; the combined capacity of their engines came to 78 million horse power in 1965, 152 million horse power in 1975, and 191 million horse power in 1980. The grain combines in the agriculture of the country numbered: 520,000 in 1965; 680,000 in 1975; and 713,000 at the end of 1980. The truck park in agriculture grew from 945,000 in 1965 and 1,396,000 in 1975 to 1,607,000 in 1980; their combined carrying capacity amounted to 2,580,000 tons in 1965, 4,446,000 tons in 1975, and 5,895,000 tons in 1980.

The power availability per worker is consistently growing in agriculture. Power capacities in the agriculture of the USSR increased from 231.7 million horse power in 1965 and 457.2 million horse power in 1975 to 605 million horse power in 1980. Power capacities per worker in kolkhozes, inter-farm agricultural enterprises and sovkhozes increased from 7.7 horse power in 1965 and 16.8 horse power in 1975 to 24.2 horse power in 1980. For every 100 hectares of sown area in 1980 there were 260 horse power of power capacities (in 1965--100 horse power; in 1975--190 horse power). The total consumption of electric power in agriculture (including that received from state power stations) increased from 21.1 billion kilowatt hours in 1965 and 73.8 billion kilowatt hours in 1975 to 109 billion kilowatt hours in 1980.

The agriculture of BULGARIA in 1980 was supplied with 4,352 tractors (21 percent more than in 1979), 1,383 heavy trucks (12 percent), 3,213 tractor ploughs (8 percent), and 2,035 tractor drills (11 percent more).

The technical equipment of the agriculture of HUNGARY increased. In 1980 4,524 tractors, 2,066 tractor drills, and 1,105 grain combines were sent here. The capacity of machines and power units available to the agriculture of the country increased by approximately 30 percent during 1975-1980.

In the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC machine and equipment deliveries to agriculture were realized according to plan; in 1980 5,692 tractors and 400 grain combines were delivered. A total of 147,900 tractors, 54,600 heavy trucks, and 13,600 grain combines were working in agricultural enterprises.

Deliveries of machines and mechanical devices are increasing in LAOS--which, along with the growth of the use of mineral fertilizer, makes it possible to make wide use of intensive methods of conducting agricultural production.

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Table 1. Tractor Park in Agriculture
(In Physical Units, at the End of the Year, in thousands)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979*</u>	<u>1980*</u>
USSR	595	1,122	1,977	2,334	2,540	2,562
Bulgaria	6.6	25.8	53.6	64.7	64.4	63.4
Hungary	13.4	41.0	68.4	62.1	58	57.1
GDR	36.4	71	149	140	140	143
Cuba	...	...	51.6	54.8	66.3	70.4
Mongolia	0.1	1.7	5.5	8.1	9.6	9.6
Poland	28.4**	62.8**	231	411	525	599
Rumania	13.7	44.2	107	120	139	140
Czechoslovakia	25.8***	74.9	136	142	140	138
Yugoslavia	...	30.7	68.2	226	...	...

*)At the beginning of the year, except USSR.

**)Not including gardening and truck-farming tractors.

***)1951.

The agriculture of MONGOLIA was supplied with more than 700 tractors, 170 grain combines and a significant quantity of other technical equipment in 1980.

Difficulties arose in POLAND in 1980 in the supply of agriculture with the means of production. The cost of deliveries of tractors, trailers, engines and agricultural machines amounted to 32.7 billion zlotys, which is 2.6 percent less than in 1979. Deliveries included 60,000 tractors, 37,000 tractor ploughs, 12,000 tractor drills, 4,100 grain combines. Of the total number of tractors--618,000 units--at the disposal of the agriculture of the country at the end of 1980, approximately 115,000 were found in agricultural groups and cooperatives (a reduction of 5.8 percent for the year) and approximately 378,000 tractors (an increase of 14.5 percent for the year) in the non-socialized sector of agriculture. The total cost of credits granted to the rural population in 1980 amounted to 44.7 billion zlotys--which is 13.6 percent less than in 1979.

During the past five-year-plan (1976-1980) the number of tractors in the agriculture of RUMANIA increased by 27,000. The number of self-propelled combines grew by 17,900 to 39,100. By 1980 the ploughing, sowing and harvesting of cereals, sunflowers and soy-bean were almost completely mechanized. An important direction of the intensification of agricultural production in the socialist countries is its /chemicalization/. The quantity of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents being supplied to this sector is growing.

In the SOVIET UNION the production of mineral fertilizers grew (in conventional units) from 31.3 million tons in 1965 and 90.2 million tons in 1975 to 104 million tons in 1980 (recalculated per 100 percent of nutritious substances--to 24.8 million tons). In the 100 percent calculation according to operating principle, 103,000 tons of chemical plant protection agents were produced in 1965, 264,000 tons in 1975, and 283,000 tons in 1980. In the production of mineral fertilizers the Soviet Union occupies first place in the world. By virtue of the construction of new, as well as the expansion and reconstruction of operating enterprises, the

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following capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers were put into operation (average per year): During 1966-1970--6.6 million tons; during 1971-1975--7.6 million tons; during 1976-1980--7.9 million tons, including in 1980--9.9 million tons. In 1980 agriculture received 81.8 million tons of mineral fertilizers in conventional units (recalculated per 100 percent of nutrient substances--18.8 million tons) and 2.7 million tons of chemical feed additives (recalculated per 100 percent of nutrient substances--0.5 million tons). During the years of the 10th Five-Year-Plan a total of approximately 390 million tons of mineral fertilizers were supplied to agriculture.

In BULGARIA the production of mineral fertilizers in 1980 amounted to 3.3 million tons and, recalculated per 100 percent of nutrient substances--0.6 million tons.

The production of mineral fertilizers in HUNGARY in 1980 reached 4.9 million tons (recalculated per 100 percent nutrient substances--1 million tons). The consumption of mineral fertilizers in the agriculture of the Hungarian People's Republic in 1980 (1.4 million tons), although somewhat lower than in 1975, increased in effectiveness of their use--which is evidenced by the improvement in the indicators achieved in plant-growing.

In the agriculture of the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC [we find] one of the highest levels of consumption of mineral fertilizers per hectare of arable land and perennial plantations. In 1980 a total of 15.1 million tons of mineral fertilizers was produced and, recalculated per 100 percent of nutrient substances, 4.8 million tons.

Table 2. Deliveries of Mineral Fertilizers to Agriculture
(In Thousands of Tons of Nutrient Substances)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980*</u>
USSR	1,261	2,624	10,317	17,251	17,365	18,763
Bulgaria	6.2	157	639	679	820	830
Hungary	35.2	168	837	1,535	1,502	1,400
GDR	678	951	1,535	1,826	1,713	1,637
Cuba	...	...	396	331	...	...
Mongolia	...	...	1.9	25.6	42.3	44
Poland	363	745	2,416	3,460	3,567	3,635
Rumania	6	82	702	1,197	1,431	1,185
Czechoslovakia	262	510	1,227	1,604	1,745	1,730
Yugoslavia	...	284	632	720	...	...

*) Preliminary data, except USSR.

The deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the agriculture of MONGOLIA in 1980 amounted to 44,000 tons.

In RUMANIA the production of mineral fertilizers in 1980 reached 12.1 million tons (recalculated per 100 percent of nutrient substances--2.5 million tons). During

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1976-1980 agriculture was supplied with 6.4 million tons of mineral fertilizers (re-calculated per nutrient substances)--which is 1.9 million tons more than during 1971-1975. The average annual consumption of mineral fertilizers per hectare of arable land during 1976-1980 amounted to 112 kilograms compared to 77 kilograms during the preceding five-year-plan.

In CZECHOSLOVAKIA 5.7 million tons of fertilizers were produced in 1980 (1.2 million tons recalculated per nutrient substances). The deliveries of mineral fertilizers to agriculture reached 1,730,000 tons in 1980 (in nutrient substance)--which made it possible to increase the consumption of mineral fertilizers per hectare of agricultural lands.

Table 3. Application of Mineral Fertilizer per Hectare of Arable Land and Perennial Plantations (In Kilogram of Nutrient Substance)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
USSR	7.3	12.2	46.8	77.5	82.5	77.7
Bulgaria	1.5	36.1	159	166	180	201
Hungary	6	29.4	150	276	286	280
GDR	129	188	319	370	331	340
Cuba	...	...	125	96.4	...	...
Mongolia	...	...	2.3	34.2	35.7	41.7
Poland	24.1	48.6	162	236	241	239
Rumania	0.6	7.9	66.7	114	141	137
Czechoslovakia	49.7	94.6	230	305	334	335
Yugoslavia	...	34	77	90	107	...

The Production of the Output of Agriculture

Unfavorable weather conditions that developed in 1980 for a number of socialist countries were reflected in the results achieved in agriculture. For the agriculture of the SOVIET UNION the year 1980 was one of the unfavorable ones in terms of weather conditions. Regardless of this fact, the average annual harvest of grain during the years of the 10th Five-Year-Plan exceeded 200 million tons for the first time. If during 1961-1965 it amounted to 130.3 million tons, during 1966-1970 to 167.6 million tons, during 1971-1975 to 181.6 million tons, it reached 205 million tons during 1976-1980. In 1980 189.1 million tons of grain were produced--10 million tons more than in 1979; 98.2 million tons of wheat were harvested; 10.2 million tons of rye; 9.5 million tons of corn; 6.4 million tons of leguminous plant crops; and 2.8 million tons of rice.

The largest harvest of raw cotton was brought in--9.96 million tons. The plan for selling it to the state was overfulfilled by all cotton-growing republics. The procurement points received 6.24 million tons from the farms of the Uzbek SSR, 1.26 million tons from the Turkmen SSR, 1.01 million tons from the Tajik SSR. The harvest of sugar beets (for factories) amounted to 79.6 million tons; sunflower--4.65 million tons; potatoes--67 million tons; and vegetables--25.9 million tons.

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These results were achieved in the presence of a certain decrease of the sowing area under bread grains and potatoes during the years of the 10th Five-Year-Plan, as well as the partial expansion of sowing areas under industrial crops and fodder crops.

The average annual state procurements of grain during 1976-1980 came to 77.7 million tons (in 1980--69.4 million tons) by comparison with 67.6 million tons during the years of the 9th Five-Year-Plan. State purchases of cotton grew from 7.67 million tons on the average during 1971-1975 to 8.93 million tons during 1976-1980 (in 1980--9.96 million tons). In 1980 64.4 million tons of sugar beets were procured; 3.36 million tons of sunflower; 11.1 million tons of potatoes; and 17.7 million tons of vegetables.

Table 4. Output of the Products of Agriculture in All Categories of Farms of the USSR (Millions of Tons)

<u>Products</u>	<u>Average per Year</u>		<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
	<u>1971-1975</u>	<u>1976-1980</u>		
Grain	181.6	205.0	179.2	189.1
Raw cotton	7.67	8.93	9.16	9.96
Sugar beets (for factories)	76.0	88.4	76.2	79.6
Sunflower	5.97	5.32	5.41	4.65
Potatoes	89.8	82.6	91.0	67.0
Vegetables	23.0	26.0	27.2	25.9

The average annual production of grain in HUNGARY during 1976-1980 was 11 percent more than the average annual production during 1971-1975. The average annual harvest of wheat during the past five-year-plan came to 5.2 million tons, that of corn--6.3 million tons--which signifies a growth of 20 percent and 7 percent respectively by comparison with the preceding five-year-plan. The increased harvests of cereals were attained thanks to an increase in their yield (in the presence of a reduction of sown areas). Sown area under sugar beet cultivation increased by 26 percent during the five-year-plan, but the harvest of sugar beets increased by 28 percent. The production of sunflower seeds was increased at accelerated rates. In 1980 the sown areas under sunflower cultivation almost doubled by comparison with 1975, and the harvest tripled. While there were significant annual fluctuations, on the whole the harvest of fruits and grapes increased during the five-year-plan.

In the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC a good harvest of grain and several other agricultural crops was brought in. In 1980 the harvest of cereals was the third highest for all the years of the existence of the GDR. Plan targets for some other crops were also fulfilled or overfulfilled. However, there was a decrease in the harvest of potatoes, sugar beets, oil-producing crops, and a number of vegetables and fruits. The plan for the state procurements of plant-growing production was fulfilled with respect to cereals, edible leguminous plants,

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Table 5. Gross Harvest of Grains and Leguminous Plants
(In Thousands of Tons)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Average per Year</u>					<u>1980*</u>
	<u>1951-1955</u>	<u>1961-1965</u>	<u>1971-1975</u>	<u>1976-1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	
USSR	88,500	130,335	181,554	209,012	179,176	189,090
Bulgaria	4,200	4,863	7,465	8,043	8,360	7,708
Hungary	6,100	6,905	11,527	12,408	12,191	...
GDR	6,400	5,969	8,760	8,970	8,952	9,737
Cuba	...	...	397	464	447	511
Mongolia	35	289	366	369	331	259
Poland	12,300	15,427	21,241	20,014	17,570	18,541
Rumania	8,400	11,101	14,974	19,272	19,424	20,304
Czechoslovakia	500	5,658	9,436	10,030	9,300	10,992
Yugoslavia	4,700**	11,200***	11,800****	15,700*****	15,779	...

*) Preliminary data, except USSR. **)1950. ***) 1960. ****) 1970. *****) 1976-78.

food potatoes, and fruit. At the same time, the plan was not fulfilled with respect to the procurement of oil-producing crops, sugar beets, and vegetables.

Table 6. Gross Harvest of Potatoes
(In Thousands of Tons)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Average per Year</u>				<u>1980*</u>
	<u>1961-1965</u>	<u>1971-1975</u>	<u>1976-1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	
USSR	81,628	89,782	86,458	90,956	67,023
Bulgaria	400	355	387	424	315
Hungary	1,998	1,602	1,596	1,512	1,366
GDR	12,066	10,806	10,038	12,243	9,297
Cuba	...	81	176	201	243
Mongolia	21.3	25.5	50.4	72.4	39
Poland	43,682	47,083	46,830	49,572	26,394
Rumania	2,600	3,387	4,506	4,562	4,135
Czechoslovakia	5,635	4,571	3,928	3,725	2,713
Yugoslavia	2,711	2,930	2,787**	2,670	...

*) Preliminary data, except USSR. **) 1976-1978.

In LAOS the production of rice and other agricultural crops increased by 31 percent during the past five years.

Extremely unfavorable weather conditions developed in 1980 for the agriculture of MONGOLIA. There was a reduction in the gross harvest of cereals, potatoes and other agricultural crops. The harvest of vegetables came to 26,000 tons and of fodder crops--103,000 tons.

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In POLAND the harvest of the basic four grain crops (wheat, rye, barley and oats) amounted to 16.4 million tons, 2.9 percent less than the average annual harvest of these crops during 1975-1979. In 1980 the wheat harvest came to 4.2 million tons; rye--6.6 million tons; barley--3.4 million tons; and oats--2.2 million tons. The harvest of potatoes and sugar beets was considerably smaller than in 1979.

Table 7. Gross Harvest of Sugar Beets
(For Factories, in Thousands of Tons)

Countries	Average per Year					1980*
	1951-1955	1961-1965	1971-1975	1976-1979	1979	
USSR	24,000	59,170	75,983	90,668	76,214	79,559
Bulgaria	600	1,440	1,711	1,931	2,045	1,445
Hungary	2,100	3,093	3,097	3,988	3,928	3,873
GDR	5,200	5,373**	5,496	6,424	6,502	6,668
Cuba***	...	47,500****	50,670+	51,100++	...	...
Poland	6,500	11,436	13,741	15,152	14,154	10,370
Rumania	1,300	2,637	4,758	6,278	6,109	5,561
Czechoslovakia	5,500	6,277	6,867	7,073	7,613	7,223
Yugoslavia	...	2,344	3,629	5,070++	5,920	...

*) Preliminary data, except USSR. **) Including sugar beets for cattle feeding.
) Sugar-cane. *) 1960. +) Average for 1971-1973. ++) 1976-1978.

In RUMANIA the average annual production of grain during 1976-1980 increased by 30.8 percent compared to the average annual production during the preceding five-year-plan. In 1980 they obtained: 11.2 million tons of corn (compared to 8.4 million tons on the average per year during 1971-1975); 1.4 million tons of fruit (compared to 1.1 million tons; 1.3 million tons of grapes (compared to 1.2 million tons).

During 1976-1980 the production of cereals in CZECHOSLOVAKIA increased by 7.6 percent. In 1980 a good harvest of cereals and rape was brought in. In 1980 1.5 million tons of cereals more than in 1979 were obtained. The harvest of rape--213,000 tons--was significantly larger than in 1979 (and larger than planned)--which made it possible to limit the import of seeds of oil-producing crops. A good harvest of perennial green forage was obtained--5.4 million tons, 1.5 million tons more than in 1979. But there was a significant reduction in the potato and sugar beet harvest. State procurements came to 3.5 million tons of grain, 209,000 tons of rape, and 988,000 tons of potatoes for sale to the population. The procurement plan was fulfilled with respect to grain and rape; with respect to potatoes the plan was underfulfilled to the extent of 33.3 percent.

The intensification of agricultural production in the socialist countries finds reflection in the gradual growth of the yield of the basic agricultural crops, regardless of the fluctuations that occur during individual years as a result of weather conditions.

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Table 8. Yield of Cereals and Leguminous Plants
(Quintals per Hectare)

Countries	Average per Year					1980*
	1951-1955	1961-1965	1971-1975	1976-1979	1979	
USSR	8.0	10.2	14.7	16.3	14.2	14.9
Bulgaria	13.9	19.0	33.1	35.3	37.0	35.9
Hungary	16.1	20.3	35.0	40.2	40.3	...
GDR	22.9	25.3	35.7	34.8	35.3	37.8
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ...		19.1**	...	...	...	...
People's Republic of China	...	15.5**	...	...	...	...
Cuba	...	...	20.7***	23.1	21.4	22.6
Mongolia	6.2	7.4	8.6	7.1	5.6	4.6
Poland	12.4	17.0	25.1	24.8	21.8	23.1
Rumania	11.7	15.9	24.1	29.9	30.0	30.8
Czechoslovakia	18.3	21.8	33.9	36.1	33.5	40.5
Yugoslavia	...	19.8 ⁺	31.8 ⁺⁺	34.2 ⁺⁺⁺

*) Preliminary data, except USSR. **) 1965. ***) 1973-1975.

+) 1960. ++) 1975. +++) 1976.

In the SOVIET UNION the average annual yield of food grains rose from 10.2 quintals per hectare during 1961-1965 to 16 quintals per hectare in 1976-1980. There is continued growth in the yield of the cotton plant: In 1965 it amounted to 23.2 quintals per hectare; in 1970--25.1 quintals; in 1975--26.9 quintals; in 1980--31.7 quintals per hectare. In 1980 214 quintals of sugar beets (for factories) were harvested per hectare, 10.7 quintals of sunflower, 96 quintals of potatoes, and 147 quintals of vegetables per hectare.

A stable and high yield of cereals was attained in the agriculture of HUNGARY: The average annual yield of wheat during 1976-1980 came to 40.6 quintals per hectare; corn--48.6 quintals per hectare--which in both cases is approximately 7 quintals per hectare higher than during the preceding five-year-plan.

In VIETNAM the yield of the basic food crop--rice--which occupies more than 5.5 million hectares, in 1980 amounted to 20.8 quintals per hectare (according to preliminary data); sugar-cane--410 quintals; jute--20.5 quintals; and peanuts--9.6 quintals per hectare.

In 1980 the yield of practically all basic agricultural crops in the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC exceeded their average annual yield during 1976-1979. Thus, 38.1 quintals of grain per hectare were obtained in 1980 as compared to 35.2 quintals per hectare on the average during 1976-1979; oil-producing crops--23.6 quintals (compared to 22.5 quintals); potatoes--180 quintals (174 quintals); sugar beets--278 quintals (266); cultivated fodder crops--404 quintals (341); and corn for green fodder and silage--312 quintals per hectare (288 quintals per hectare).

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In RUMANIA the yield of wheat during 1976-1980 increased by 4.7 quintals per hectare, corn--by 6.6 quintals per hectare, sunflower--by 1.6 quintals per hectare, sugar beets--by 27 quintals per hectare, and tomatoes--by 10.7 quintals per hectare. A higher yield was also achieved in the basic fodder crops being cultivated: Alfalfa for hay--by 14.7 quintals per hectare, fodder root crops--by 5.3 quintals per hectare, and silage crops--by 16.3 quintals per hectare, although the low production of fodder crops was noted, especially in an area of 4.5 million hectares of meadows and pastures.

The Output of Livestock Production

In all socialist countries the necessary conditions are being secured for the further development of livestock production, the increase of its productivity, and the expansion of production of the most important types of production.

In the USSR the gross production of livestock in 1980 increased by 4 percent compared to 1975 and surpassed the level of 1965 by 39 percent and the level of 1970 by 17 percent. Large cattle livestock increased by 4 million head during 1976-1980; while in the kolkhozes, interfarm organizations, sovkhoses and other state organizations it increased from 87.6 million to 92.1 million, it decreased somewhat in the private subsidiary farms of the population (from 23.4 million to 23 million head). At the end of the past five-year-plan the livestock of cows reached 43.4 million, of which 30.2 million were in kolkhozes, interfarm organizations, sovkhoses and other state farms, and 13.2 million head--in private subsidiary farms of the population. The livestock of swine increased by 15.6 million during the 10th Five-Year-Plan, that of sheep and goats practically remained at the same level. The average yield of milk from one cow in all categories of farms in 1980 amounted to 2,143 kilograms, including in sovkhoses--2,246 kilograms; in interfarm agricultural enterprises--2,952 kilograms. The average annual production of meat during the years of the 10th Five-Year-Plan increased by comparison with the average annual level of its production during the 8th Five-Year-Plan by 27.6 percent; milk--by 14.9 percent; eggs--by 76.3 percent; and wool--by 15.6 percent.

Table 9. The Output of Livestock Products in the USSR
(In All Categories of Farms)

Products	Average per Year				
	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1979	1980
Meat (in dead weight, millions of tons)	11.6	14.0	14.8	15.4	15.0
Milk (millions of tons)	80.6	87.4	92.6	93.2	90.7
Eggs (in billions)	35.8	51.4	63.1	65.8	67.7
Wool (thousands of tons)	398	442	460	478	462

State procurements of cattle and poultry (in live weight) in 1980 amounted to 15.9 million tons (recalculated as dead weight: 9.9 million tons); milk and milk products (recalculated as milk)--57.3 million tons; eggs--43.1 billion. The

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established volume of egg purchases was overfulfilled; that for cattle and poultry, as well as eggs was underfulfilled. The relative weight of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other state farms in the total volume of procurements in 1980 amounted to: Cattle and poultry--94 percent (in 1975--87 percent); milk--94 percent (95 percent); eggs--97 percent (94 percent); and wool--83 percent (in 1975--84 percent).

During the years of the past five-year-plan (1976-1980) a gradual increase in cattle livestock was noted in BULGARIA. Domestic poultry livestock increased from 38.1 million in 1975 to 41.6 million in 1980. The output of the basic types of livestock production in 1980 exceeded the level of the preceding year: Meat--by 0.7 percent, amounting to 692,000 tons (in dead weight); milk--by 0.3 percent (2,146 liters); eggs--by 8.4 percent (2,480 million units).

Table 10. Large Cattle Livestock
(In Thousands of Heads, at the End of the Year)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980*</u>
USSR	57,089	75,780	99,225	111,034	115,100	115,057
Bulgaria	1,947	1,642	1,353	1,725	1,839	1,843
Hungary	2,022	1,965	1,912	1,904	1,950	1,911
GDR	3,615	4,675	5,190	5,532	5,596	5,722
Cuba	...	5,000	5,738	5,500	5,212	...
Mongolia	1,988	1,906	2,108	2,427	2,477	2,397
Poland	7,200	8,695	10,220	12,764	12,164	11,335
Rumania	4,502	4,530	5,216	6,126	6,513	6,485
Czechoslovakia	4,303	4,387	4,288	4,555	4,915	5,002
Yugoslavia	...	5,297	5,202	5,938	5,566	...

*) Preliminary data, except USSR.

Large cattle livestock in HUNGARY amounted to 1.9 million at the end of 1980. The livestock of swine during 1976-1980 continued to increase; in 1980 they numbered almost 20 percent more than in 1975. Sheep livestock grew by approximately 1 million head during the five-year-plan; there was an increase in domestic poultry livestock. Approximately 56 percent of the total number of slaughter animals during the past few years were swine, and the proportion of the production of beef decreased, having amounted to 17 percent in 1980. In the production of meat the share of dressed poultry increased: In 1980 it reached 20 percent. The production of milk increased by approximately 40 percent thanks to the increase in milk yield.

In VIETNAM the buffalo livestock increased during 1976-1980 by 5.7 percent; cows--by 11 percent; and swine--by 14.7 percent.

In the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC livestock of all types of farm animals increased. Large cattle livestock increased by 126,000 during the year; moreover the livestock of cows--from 2,124,000 to 2,138,000. The livestock of swine increased by 739,000 during the year, including sows--by 10,000 and sheep--by 59,000. Laying hens numbered 26,500,000 in 1979 and 26,844,000 in 1980. The average annual milk yield

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from one cow continued to increase: During the year it increased by 50 kilograms and reached 3,923 kilograms in 1980. The plan for state purchases of all livestock products was overfulfilled. The procurements of cattle ready for slaughter increased by 2.7 percent during the year and reached 2,334,000 tons; milk--by 1.7 percent (to 7,919,000 tons); and eggs--by 5.7 percent (to 4,709 million units).

Table 11. Swine Livestock
(Thousands of Heads, at the End of the Year)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980*</u>
USSR	24,372	58,674	67,483	57,899	73,898	73,382
Bulgaria	818	2,553	2,369	3,889	3,830	3,806
Hungary	4,782	6,388	7,311	6,953	8,355	8,265
GDR	5,705	8,316	9,684	11,501	12,132	12,871
Mongolia	2.5**	3.9	10.7	12.5	34.5	33.9
Poland	9,350	12,615	13,863	21,647	20,983	18,728
Rumania	2,197	4,300	6,359	8,813	10,899	11,542
Yugoslavia	...	6,210	5,544	7,683	7,747	...

*) Preliminary data, except USSR. **) 1952.

Table 12. Sheep Livestock
(Thousands of Heads, at the End of the Year)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980*</u>
USSR	82,595	133,014	138,059	141,436	143,599	147,487**
Bulgaria	7,820	9,333	9,678	10,014	10,536	10,433
Hungary	990	2,250	2,316	2,039	2,927	3,000
GDR	1,085	2,015	1,595	1,883	1,979	2,038
Cuba***	...	...	76.2	101	165	...
Mongolia	12,575	12,102	13,312	14,458	14,410	18,797**
Poland	2,199	3,662	2,661	3,178	3,633	4,200****
Rumania	10,222	11,500	13,818	13,865	15,820	16,212**
Czechoslovakia	596	646	981	805	875	967**
Yugoslavia	...	11,449	8,974	8,175	7,339	...

*) Preliminary data, except USSR. **) Sheep and goats. ***) State sector
****) In mid-year.

Certain successes were achieved in the livestock production of LAOS, where the number of large cattle in 1980 exceeded 1.2 million.

In MONGOLIA 8.5 million head of young animals were raised in 1980. The plan for purchases of cattle for the country as a whole was fulfilled to the extent of 93 percent.

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The insufficient provision of livestock feeds in POLAND in 1980 led to the reduction in large cattle livestock compared with 1979; sheep livestock also decreased by 0.4 percent. The production of meat amounted to 3.2 million tons (in dead weight)--2.6 percent less than in 1979; milk--16.2 billion liters (1.4 percent less); eggs--8.9 billion units (2.1 percent more). State purchases of livestock products in agricultural enterprises of the socialized sector increased by 5 percent compared to 1979; in the non-socialized sector they decreased by 0.6 percent, regardless of a significant increase of prices for agricultural products.

In RUMANIA large cattle livestock during 1980 increased by 5.9 percent; swine--by 31 percent; sheep and goats--by 13.3 percent; domestic poultry--by 24.4 percent. The growth of cattle livestock took place primarily in the socialist agricultural organizations, in which the breeding and fattening of cattle in modern livestock complexes on an industrial basis expanded. The average annual production of meat during the five-year-plan (in dead weight) amounted to 2,333,000 tons; cow milk--48.9 million hectoliters; wool--35,400 tons; and eggs--6,566 million units. The production of livestock during 1976-1980 exceeded the average annual level of the preceding five-year plan: With respect to meat--by approximately 560,000 tons; cow milk--by 10.3 million hectoliters; wool--by 4,800 tons; and egg production--by approximately 1,920 million units. However, state plan targets with respect to the growth of cattle livestock, meat, milk and wool production were not fulfilled.

Livestock production in CZECHOSLOVAKIA is developing at steady rates. During 1976-1980 the production of meat and milk increased by 13 percent. Cattle livestock is growing gradually, and its productivity is increasing. At the end of 1980 large cattle numbered more than 5 million head (including 1.9 million cows), swine--7.9 million. The average annual yield of milk per cow increased to 3,089 liters--which is 133 liters more than at the end of 1979. The total increase in milk production amounted to 237 million liters. The average annual egg output of hens reached 228 eggs (in 1979--224 eggs). In the socialist sector of agriculture the average daily gain in weight of cattle being fattened came to 0.72 kilograms, of swine--0.516 kilograms. For every 100 cows an average of 98.5 calves was raised, for one sow--16.7 suckling pigs. By comparison with 1979, 27,000 more calves and 488,000 more suckling pigs were raised in 1980.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

UDC 338.109.3

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FLAWS IN SOVKHOZ, ENTERPRISE INTERRELATIONS

Moscow PLANIROVANIYA I UCHET V SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNYKH PREDPRIYATIYAKH in Russian
No 12, Dec 81, pp 13-16

/Article by V.N. Bauer, chief of the Control-Auditing Department of the Agricultural Production Administration of the Kemerovskaya Oblast Executive Committee: "To Intensify Control Over the Accounting System of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Their Service Enterprises and Organizations"/

/Text/ In carrying out their economic activities, kolkhozes and sovkhozes utilize the services of various enterprises and organizations created for this purpose. However, quite often these relationships turn out to be unacceptable to the former, since they cause harm to their economies. Let us examine this problem using farms in our oblast as an example.

Numerous checks carried out on the correctness of mutual accounts, conducted by agricultural enterprises with enterprises and organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika associations, Sel'khozkhimiya and others, have revealed crude violations of the effective prices by the latter, as well as all types of overcharges and miscalculations.

The enterprises and organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, for example, when carrying out computations for completed work, must be guided by Statute No. 36 of the USSR Council of Ministers, dated 13 January 1970, entitled "Leveling Off Those Expenses of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes and Other Agricultural Enterprises and Organizations That Are Associated With Shipments of Logistical Resources" and by Instruction No. 13-17152/1 of Rossel'khoztekhnika, dated 20 October 1975, entitled "On the Procedures For the Use of Price Markups By Supply Organizations of Rossel'khoztekhnika." But what are we seeing in actual practice?

In 1980 and 1981, incidents of overcharging were uncovered in connection with the transporting of cement by units of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. In violation of the established system, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were initially presented with a rebate for having used their own transport for hauling the cement (in percentages of the value of the cement sold, depending upon the distance of the shipment) and subsequently additional bills were presented for the motor transport services. Thus, more than 14,000 additional rubles were obtained from farms in Kemerovskiy and Novokuznetskiy Rayons alone. This money was subsequently returned to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

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Incidents of overcharging also took place in the case of shipments of machines and equipment from the supplier-plants. Here the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were presented with a bill for motor transport services which exceeded the 12.5 percent price markup of the consumer-farm. Following a suitable explanation by RSFSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the money wrongly obtained from the farms was returned to them.

The expenses associated with a motor vehicle run from the supplier plants, using the plants' own motor vehicles, are often reimbursed by the agricultural enterprises, although they must be applied to the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika account.

In accordance with existing instructions, the computations for the capital repair of agricultural machines, units and assemblies are carried out based upon wholesale prices (Price List No. 26-03-31) and those not included in it -- according to the estimated cost, that is, according to the actual expenditures. This is of advantage only to Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, since it is allowed to establish the charge for the capital repair, for example, of combines, at its own discretion. As a result, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes sustain annual losses.

Thus, in June 1981, inspections established the fact that the Chebulinskiy Raysel'khoztekhnika collected a payment of 1,050-1,200 rubles for the capital repair of SKD-5 Sibiryak combines. One can only wonder why wholesale prices have still not been approved for the capital repair of SKD-5 Sibiryak, Niva and Kolos combines. In the case of the former, it is already being removed from production owing to obsolescence.

Quite often the enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika overcharge the farms by selling spare parts to them and charging them for the repair of agricultural equipment.

Many abuses are being tolerated by the production association of Kemerovosel'khozmontazhkomplekt and particularly by its subordinate PMK /mobile mechanized column/ and administration for start-up and adjustment work. Thus, last year, for the repair of an electric boiler at a secondary school of the Bannovskiy Sovkhoz, the administration for start-up and adjustment work presented a bill for an amount which exceeded the value of the boiler by a factor of four. For just eight of the work completion documents checked (Form No. 2), the overcharges amounted to 5,200 rubles. The materials from this check were reviewed by the oblast people's control committee. The officials who composed the fake job orders and who tolerated the overcharges for work volumes completed were called to account for their actions.

In May of this year, similar violations were also uncovered during an audit conducted at the Kemerovo Sovkhoz-Technical School. In December 1980, for the purpose of achieving plan fulfillment, the leaders of the Kemerovo PMK and the sovkhoz-technical school prepared a fake document for work carried out in connection with the installation of a metal fence around the machine yard of the sovkhoz-technical school, with a value of 19,400 rubles assigned to the work. It was later revealed that this work was carried out only partially and considerably later. The materials of the mentioned check were turned over to the investigatory organs.

The Kemerovosel'khozmontazhkomplekt Association is not providing the agricultural enterprises with the necessary price handbooks for installation, finishing and

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electrical work. Thus they are unable to check, in a timely manner, on the correctness of the rates being employed.

Overcharges are also occurring in connection with the technical servicing of the machine-tractor pool and the equipment of animal husbandry farms.

Numerous overcharges in freight transport volumes were uncovered during a check on the accounts for motor vehicle services. At the Chumayskiy Sovkhoz in Chebulinskiy Rayon alone, these overcharges amounted to more than 2,000 tons, valued at 12,300 rubles. The materials of a documentary audit conducted at this sovkhos were turned over to the investigatory organs and to the rayon people's control committee.

It bears mentioning that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, being dependent upon Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, were quite often forced to accept its conditions for the provision of motor transport vehicles, which are based upon the principle: "If a ton of freight is not scheduled for the return (empty) trip, a vehicle will not be made available."

Quite often the enterprises and organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika require payment to be made for motor transport services for transporting silage bulk and grain from the combines and other freight based upon temporary rates and this brings about a sharp increase in the cost of such transport operations.

We are devoting a great amount of attention to carrying out checks on the correctness of the accounts being maintained on motor vehicle services by the motor transport enterprises. First of all we ascertain who fills out the commodity-transport documents, since the drivers are forbidden to do this.

Overcharges in freight transport volumes and falsifications in official and signed documents can be brought to light by comparing the data contained in the log of the weigh master (Form No. 175) against the records for the shipment of grain and other products from the fields and the commodity-transport invoices attached to the bills for payment. Unfortunately, some farms are not following the system established for accounting for grain earmarked for ensiling. In particular, the commodity-transport invoices for transporting such bulk are written out only for the drivers involved. The absence of the appropriate documents at a farm precludes the possibility of checking upon the correctness of the bills being presented by the motor vehicle establishments.

In violation of Point 23 entitled "Unified Rates for Freight Shipments by Motor Vehicle Transport" (Price List No. 13-01-01), individual motor vehicle establishments are not granting a reduction in price, in the established manner, to those kolkhozes and sovkhoses which carry out measures aimed at raising the coefficient of use of the freight carrying capability of motor vehicles above 0.6.

In conformity with the decrees of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers on crop harvesting problems, motor vehicles of the USSR Ministry of Motor Transport and other ministries and departments are employed each year for transporting the crops. However, violations are being observed in the system of accounts being maintained with the owners of trucks for transporting the crops.

The instruction issued by the USSR Ministry of Finances, USSR Gosbank and the USSR CSA entitled "The Accounting System for Freight Shipments by Motor Vehicle

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Transport" was approved on 28 December 1977. Since 1 January 1979, new forms have been introduced for commodity-transport invoices and the method for filling them out regulated. The RSFSR Council Of Ministers, in Decree No. 253 dated 13 May 1980, also introduced changes into the RSFSR regulations for motor transport operations. In particular, the punitive fines were increased for above-normal idle time of motor vehicles (from 8 to 15 kopecks per minute) and for the incorrect or untimely preparation of the commodity-transport invoices or route documents. Notwithstanding the existence of all of these normative documents, errors in the preparation of the commodity-transport invoices are still occurring on a frequent basis. As a result, the motor vehicle establishments are able to apply fines incorrectly against the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Over the past 3 years for example, Motor Vehicle Column No. 1960 of the oblast motor vehicle administration furnished 273,000 rubles worth of motor vehicle services, for harvesting the crops, to six sovkhozes in Prokop'yevskiy Rayon. At the same time, it exacted 93,000 rubles in fines for above-normal vehicle idle time. This constituted 34 percent of the total value of the services rendered.

In 1980, the Ugol'shchik Sovkhoz paid 12,000 rubles in fines to this same motor vehicle column, or 54 percent of the total value of the motor vehicle services rendered.

When collecting fines, the motor vehicle establishments refer to Price List No. 13-01001 and to the regulations for motor transport operations, even though in the majority of instances the idle time was not caused by the kolkhozes or sovkhozes.

The discussions we held with motor transport enterprises on this problem and also the articles which appeared in the oblast press produced no results. The money obtained without basis from the sovkhozes was not returned to them. The farms were not allowed to bring suit or seek state arbitration.

In response to a question which we submitted in this regard, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture explained that the loading and unloading of motor vehicles is closely associated with the crop harvesting technology and with the operation of the harvesting units and thus the idle time of motor transport vehicles that is caused by weather and other factors which are not dependent upon a farm is not considered to be above-normal. In this instance, fines must not be applied for the idle time of motor transport vehicles.

But since this problem has not been coordinated with the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport or with the RSFSR State Price Committee, the motor transport enterprises do not accept this explanation.

In our opinion, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, jointly with other interested ministries and departments, must develop and approve a special instruction entitled "Accounts With the Owners of Trucks for the Transporting of Agricultural Freight." Such an instruction existed earlier, during the 1960's, but it has since become obsolete.

The new instruction should ideally call for a unified system of accounts for motor transport services, approved inter-departmental forms for the commodity-transport documents, a system for preparing them, property responsibility for the parties

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involved and other questions associated with accounts for the transporting of crops and particularly in connection with intra-farm freight shipments (grain, fodder and so forth).

Last year, our department, jointly with the price department of the oblast executive committee carried out a check on the correctness of the accounts maintained by elevators for grain delivered by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for motor transport services. In the process, incidents of incorrect preparation of the commodity-transport invoices, in connection with grain deliveries to the state, were uncovered in some rayons: the documents failed to point out the affiliation of the motor transport vehicles, the distance of the shipment, who supplied the grain (section, brigade) and other items of information required for the accounts. Thus quite often the expenses incurred for delivering the grain to the farms were not reimbursed.

The associations of Sel'khozkhimiya are also tolerating many overcharges. During the first 6 months of this year, such overcharges amounted to 63,000 rubles, or three times more than at enterprises and organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

In June 1981, jointly with obl'sel'khozkhimiya, we carried out a check on the correctness of the accounts maintained by the Kemerovskiy Rayon Sel'khozkhimiya Association with the rayon's sovkhozes. For only four of the accounts checked, the overcharges amounted to 7,200 rubles. For the clamping and loading of humus, rates were employed for the preparation of frozen ground of the second and third categories. As a result, according to bills presented to the Lugovoy and Baranovskiy Sovkhozes, the cost to the farms for norm-shift work by a T-100 tractor was 330-410 rubles.

The materials from this check were examined by the management of obl'sel'khoz-upravleniye. A recommendation was made to return the excess money to the sovkhozes.

In Chebulinskiy Rayon, it was discovered that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had been overcharged by the Mariinskiy Inter-rayon Sel'khozkhimiya Association. In the case of just two farms, these overcharges amounted to more than 2,000 rubles. For the transporting of mineral fertilizers using the farms' transport vehicles, the latter were not allowed an appropriate reduction in price.

It was also established that the Novokuznetskiy Rayon Sel'khozkhimiya Association inflated its rates for the carrying out of soil liming work.

Some rayon associations of Sel'khozkhimiya are not observing the system for mineral fertilizer and other freight shipments, based upon the conditions of the consumer-farm: they are levying a price markup (8 rubles and 20 kopecks per ton) and in addition they are presenting bills to the farms for the transporting of fertilizers from the central farmstead to the production subunits.

It should be noted that in connection with the approval by the USSR State Price Committee, in May 1981, of the new price markups and reductions in prices in favor of the supply organizations of Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya, with their being placed in use commencing 1 January 1982, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture should issue a new instruction on the procedures for employing them, in place of the old 1975 instruction by Rossel'khoztekhnika.

Each year the milk losses on the farms amount to hundreds of tons valued at tens of thousands of rubles. And here the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are to a large extent the guilty parties. Not all of them have organized their milk accounting procedures in the proper manner. Some farms are still maintaining their records in liters rather than in kilograms. In accepting the product, the milk plants as a rule do not weigh it but rather they accept the amount indicated in the accompanying documents.

The milk cisterns of milk trucks are not always calibrated according to schedule (once every 2 years) and the absence of a valid rating plate deprives a farm of the possibility of checking upon the correctness of a milk plant's milk acceptance procedures.

Audits and checks have established the fact that the milk plants are not fully reimbursing the farms for the transport expenses associated with milk deliveries from summer camps. This results from the absence of information that has been approved by the rayon executive committee on the transport distances.

The overcharging of farms is also caused by the incorrect preparation of the accompanying documents for shipping livestock to a meat combine. A random inspection conducted in 1980 at the Kemerovo Meat Combine revealed that of 783 herd registers approximately one fourth were filled out incorrectly. On some farms, the herd registers for young large-horned cattle stock of raised weight conditions are not being filled out separately and the weight of each animal is not being shown.

Last year the price department of the oblast executive committee uncovered mass overcharging of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in the sale to them of mixed feed and forage grain by elevators. Instead of wholesale prices minus the turnover tax, the oblast grain products administration maintained the accounts based upon the retail prices. As a result, the farms were overcharged 53,000 rubles.

Quite often the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are overcharged by petroleum-product storage and distribution centers and also by various construction organizations. In 1980 and 1981 the Novokuznetsk, Kiselevskaya, Leninsk-Kuznetsk, Yurginskaya and Yashkino petroleum-product storage and distribution centers inflated the density of the petroleum products they issued. As a result, the farms sustained losses. The materials obtained during inspections were turned over to the investigatory organs and the people's control committee.

Unfortunately, it should be noted that strict measures are not always employed in a timely manner against those officials of petroleum bases guilty of overcharging kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of creating surplus amounts of benzine, which subsequently is plundered.

The implementation of controls at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the density of the petroleum products being received is complicated by a lack of petroleum measurement instruments (petroleum densimeters). Meanwhile, in conformity with Decree No. 403 of the RSFSR Council of Ministers dated 7 August 1979, entitled "Improving the Use of Petroleum Products in Agriculture," the enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika must conclude agreements with the farms for supplying them with suitable instruments.

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This year, with the accounts with kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Novokuznetskiy Rayon in violation of the effective price lists No. 13-01-01 and No. 13-04-01 for the hauling of peat and farmyard manure, the PMK /mobile mechanized column/ of the Meliovodstroy Trust added additional charges to the unified rates (overhead expenses, planned savings, mobile nature of the work and so forth) and this doubled the charges for work carried out. Tens of thousands of rubles that had been withheld from the farms without basis were returned to them only after claims had been filed.

In turn, the enterprises of Mezhkolkhozstroyob'yedineniye are overcharging the kolkhozes when selling construction materials to them, by illegally imposing price markups for storehouse expenses in the amount of 21 percent. There were incidents of price markups being imposed upon kolkhozes in the amount of 4.5 percent of the cost of construction-installation work carried out, owing to the mobile nature of this work, despite the fact that it was carried out in the rayon center.

The director of the Kiyskiy Sovkhoz in Mariinskiy Rayon, S. Minikayev, stated in the oblast KUZBASS Newspaper that the rayon Remburvodstroy Association is literally flourishing on the basis of accidents. Such relationships with the specialized service branches of agriculture arouses just criticism. Truly, no harm would be done if the agricultural enterprises and their partners operated under the same conditions for technical supply. But it is unfortunate that the spare parts funds are in the hands of the partners. The specialized enterprises, which operate on a cost accounting basis, are not interested in their rational use but only in obtaining their profit. The work of these enterprises is in no way associated with the operational results of agricultural production. Thus the kolkhozes and sockhozes are forced to take advantage of their services to the detriment of their own economies.

The dependent and subordinate status of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, with regard to their partners, is not promoting production growth or development or a strengthening of the economies of the agricultural enterprises. In view of the above, a solution must be found for this problem without delay.

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